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A WIT OF THE WAR.

"In our company during the civil war," said Captain T. H. Barlow of Milwaukee, "was a stuttering sergeant named Thomas and a chaplain named Chemant, who was exceedingly untidy in personal appearance. The sergeant was a wit and gave the chaplain no end of trouble. One cold day the parson had preached over an hour, and at the close of his discourse asked any one who felt serious to come forward.

"The sergeant went at once. 'Do you really feel serious?' asked the chaplain, rather doubtful of his convert. 'Ses-sions, I sh-ou-should say I did-did. Any man w-would feel s-e-serious to s-e-sit on a c-c-cake of ice t-t-two hours and h-ha-hear y-you p-p-preach' was the reply. On another occasion, at mass, the sergeant began to eat before the chaplain had asked the accustomed blessing. Extending his hands over the table, the chaplain said:

"Pause, sergeant, pause."

"Yes, I s-s-s in. D-d-d-dirty case too." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Examination Blunders.

This year's university examinations have commenced well and show that budding masters of arts and doctors of law are gradually getting out of the beaten tracks of ordinary knowledge; for instance, one gentleman explained the "equinox" to be derived from "equa," a mare, and "nox," night, which, when conjoined, mean "nightmare." Another described "primogeniture" as a plant which bears only one flower, and a third, who was striving for honors in history, wrote in his essay on the character of Henry VIII, "Catherine Parr, who survived the king, was going to be beheaded, but he died the day before he signed the warrant." —London Telegraph.

Mr. Linn.

Dunn—I say, Upton, when are you going to pay me what you owe me? Hardy (indignant, but dignified)—Dunn, this is twice in three years you have impounded me for that money. I was once your friend, but this day servers all our relations, sir! And I wish you to understand, sir, that as long as I live I shall never borrow another sixpence from you. That is my ultimatum, sir! Good day!—Tit-Bits.

A Great Grief.

I shouldn't have thought that Mand would have preferred George to Harry. Harry earns twice as much money in the course of his work.

"I know, but Harry only has a job, from which he gets wages, while George holds a situation and receives a salary." —Boston Transcript.

He Was Wrong.

A lady entered the Boston street car one day, and a gentleman arose and politely gave her his seat. Something seemed to trouble the gentleman, for he shortly bent over and said, "I beg pardon, madam, but did you say anything?"

"No sir," answered the lady curtly.—Life.

Disagreed.

"I think Chapple and his sister look very much alike."

"Oh, do you? I never thought she looked the least bit effeminate." —Chicago Inter Ocean.

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IN CASE OF A VETO.

Friends of Silver Consulting as to Their Course;

If Seigniorage Bill Be Returned to Congress.

CHANCES NOT GOOD

For Passing It in Spite of Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Bland consulted his silver associates of the house yesterday as to the chances for the passage of the silver seigniorage bill over a veto. He found most of the men who had voted for the bill ready to endorse it again, even against a veto.

Whether he will make the move or not is not yet certain, as the most radical friends of the bill recognize the necessary two-thirds vote to overturn the veto could not be secured in the house, and without this the movement could be nothing more than a protest. The vote on the passage of the bill was: Yea, 168; nays, 129, and not voting, 56.

This yeas vote was secured only after a protracted struggle, during which the house was split on a question much of the time. It is believed that the full strength of the bill. To pass the measure over a veto would require 243 yes votes in a full house. But as a full house is never to be expected, the 267 present at the last vote is counted on as being the number who would vote on the bill.

With such a membership a two-thirds vote necessary to overturn the veto would be 136, or thirty more than Mr. Bland could command on the passage of his bill. These thirty would have to be drawn from the 345 not voting on the passage of the bill, as the original negative vote could be relied upon to sustain the veto. It is conceded by the silver men that they could not get the necessary thirty, so that in any event the move to pass the bill over the veto would be nothing more than a formality.

ALREADY SCHAMBLING.

Meek Speculation as to Colquitt's Successor in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Considerable speculation is already afoot here as to who will be Senator Colquitt's successor. His term would have expired March 4, 1894, and quite a number of open candidates are in the field. Engineering Judge Turner, the dean of the Georgia delegation in congress; ex-Speaker Gurnard of the Georgia house of representatives, a lawyer of Macon, and the reputed author of the plan in the Chicago platform demanding the repeal of the state bank tax; Mr. Bacon of Macon, who made the race for the gubernatorial nomination against Senator Gordon three years ago; Mr. Dubignon, the representative of the Plant railroad system, and Governor Northern. There has also been a good deal of talk about Speaker Crisp, who, however, has declined all appeals to become an open candidate. Mr. Blount, the late Hawaiian commissioner, is likewise mentioned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both Houses Adjourn Out of Respect to the Memory of Senator Colquitt.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The house adjourned yesterday after a brief session on account of the death of Senator Colquitt.

The speaker appointed the following committee to accompany the remains to Georgia: Messrs. Livingston, Holland, Bunn, Cambiss, Madison, McDonald, W. A. Stone, Cogswell and Grout.

The death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was announced in the senate by Mr. Gordon, the colleague of the dead statesman. The following committee was appointed by the vice president: Senators Gordon, Morgan, Culver, Banning, Gray, Hoar, Proctor, Carter, Perkins and Allen.

Many Notices of Pension Reduction.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A large daily average of notices of reduction of pensions, sent out to veterans and other pensioners, is kept up by the pension bureau.

Georgia Sees Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, had another long interview with Secretary Graham yesterday in connection with Behring Sea matters. There are evidences that the efforts which both parties have been making to arrive at a satisfactory agreement touching the regulation of seal fisheries this season are likely to be crowned with success within the next few days.

New Federal Judges.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The senate committee on judiciary has authorized favorable reports upon the bills providing for additional judges in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth judicial circuits. The Seventh circuit comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; the Eighth, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; and the Ninth, California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Arizona.

No Opposition to Broderick.

ATKINSON, Kan., March 27.—The Republican convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from the First congressional district will be held at Valley Falls April 18. There is as yet no opposition to the renomination of Cass Broderick.

The Unaka Tobacco works at Greenworth, Tenn., have been seized by the government for violation of the internal revenue laws.

LATEST FROM BLUEFIELDS.

American Colony Demands Formation of Provisional Government.

CARACAS, March 27.—The American colony of the Mosquito reservation, through the United States consul, formally demands from the Nicaraguan commissioner, Senhor Lacayo, the formation of a provisional government in which the American colony shall be represented.

The Americans desire to form part of a council, which it is proposed shall have the power of naming public officials, organizing the police, making laws and creating courts. The Americans also demand the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan troops and the autonomy of the Mosquito reservation.

A delegation headed by the United States consul, Mr. B. R. Seal and Mr. Samuel Well, of Bluefields, should be now in Washington with the view of placing the matter before the president of the United States. The British warship Canada is at this port awaiting a telegram from the British admiralty, and is expected to return to Bluefields shortly.

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

It Is Now Filled to Its Utmost Capacity with Convicts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 27.—The number of prisoners in the penitentiary today is 2,003, and several more are expected in the next few days. This indicates an increase of 200 in the last five months. The prison authorities anticipate that the number of convicts will be increased by several hundred during the summer. At present the number of convicts is about 1,000 and their support is an entire loss to the state. Every cell in the penitentiary is occupied now. Any further increase in the number of convicts will make it necessary for the warden to provide other sleeping apartments. An old storage room will probably be fitted up for the use of those who do not need to be under lock and key. It is expected that the number of convicts will increase to such a number that the authorities will provide for them it will be necessary to call the general assembly together in extra session in order that an additional appropriation may be provided to build another cell house.

Denver and California Contingent.

DENVER, Colo., March 27.—General Hamilton's Denver contingent of Coxey's army will have to walk out of town unless they pay their fares. At the Santa Fe office it was said that the company had refused to furnish a train to the California division of the army, and would undoubtedly repeat its refusal should the Denver contingent make its promised demand. The other roads will also decline to give free transportation.

Recruits on the Way.

FORT STOCK, Kan., March 27.—A freight train arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Worth, Tex., having on board thirty or more wayward travelers, who were on the way to join Coxey's brigade. They had almost absolute control of the train. They are poorly clothed, and suffer much from the cold. They expect to join Coxey before he reaches Washington.

REGARDED AS A HUGE JOKE.

Washington People Have No Apprehension Now of Coxey's Column.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The advance of Coxey's army of peace is regarded as a huge joke. Those who took counsel of their own timidity and feared the band of pilgrims would swell into a gigantic mob of vagabonds and Anarchists, and who conjured up a general rising, which might eventually lead to riot and bloodshed, perhaps even revolution, had all their fears dispelled when they saw by the morning papers that Coxey's boasted army had dwindled in less than a hundred men, chiefly tramps who were willing to exchange the hard board and cold potato to which they had become inured for a membership in the "army."

Letters are coming to the war department daily, begging, suggesting and demanding the secretary of war to provide an abundant supply of rations for the various sections of the Coxey Commonwealth army that have designs on Washington and the peace of mind of congress. These letters come from all quarters, but their destination is the same—the department waste basket—for they show evidence of being the productions of cranks or would-be practical jokers.

Methodists of Kansas.

WELLINGTON, Kan., March 27.—The Southwest Kansas conference concluded its business and adjourned until noon yesterday. The presiding elders named for the year are: W. H. Rose, T. S. Holden, J. T. Hanna, W. J. Martin and Granville Lawther. The conference refused to accept the gift of the Soule school property at Dodge City through unwillingness to assume any more administrative burdens. The next meeting will be held at Hutchinson.

A. P. A. Ticket in St. Joseph.

Saint JOSEPH, Mo., March 27.—The late cold snap is proving rather discouraging to fruit growers. For two years past the apple crop has been a failure, and the early crop of this season is thought to be damaged. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries and smaller fruits are all right. The main crop is winter apples. The fruit industry is a source of much profit and of vast value in this section of Missouri, hence the fall of the peach, early apple and plum will work a hardship to fruit growers and cut off considerable revenue.

Jerry Simpson Injured.

NEVADA, Mo., March 27.—The late cold snap is proving rather discouraging to fruit growers. For two years past the apple crop has been a failure, and the early crop of this season is thought to be damaged. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries and smaller fruits are all right. The main crop is winter apples. The fruit industry is a source of much profit and of vast value in this section of Missouri, hence the fall of the peach, early apple and plum will work a hardship to fruit growers and cut off considerable revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Jerry Simpson, the indiscernible revelations of General Black's private statements relating to the management of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home.

Washington, March 27.—Jerry Simpson's indiscreet revelations of General Black's private statements relating to the management of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home impelled the letter to make some public explanation, the exact text of which will be interesting to most Kansans. He says:

The investigation into the conduct of the board is the only one of the kind ever made in this country, and the majority of the board was ever and has always been corrupt, tampered with and influenced by the chief executive, and they therefore found that he was not guilty of having sold his influence for corrupt purposes.

The second branch of the subject is this: We discovered and it was the unanimous belief of the board that they had been given a mandate to do whatever they pleased with the money of the state, and that the majority of the human misery could not be so stricken as to be relieved by the amount of money available.

The result is shown by the fact that to-day the national guard of all the states in the union are in the same condition as the men in the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home, and that the quality of human misery can not be so stricken as to be relieved by the amount of money available.

The third branch of the subject is this: That many of these volunteer soldiers had with the contractors disorders of a quarter of a century, and that the contractors were not to blame.

The salient point of the statement is this: That the contractors are to blame. It is what is called the beer hall, which is run as all the branches of the hotel are what is called the beer hall.

The beer hall is to be a place of social gathering, a place where people can meet and exchange ideas, and it is not to be a place of debauchery, a place where people can get drunk and go to sleep.

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